



EMPEROR KWANG HSU OF CHINA.

IT WOULD be a relief to obtain the positive facts regarding the little monarch of the Celestial Kingdom. Cablegrams have come to the effect that he has been dead for several weeks from the result of poison and they have been as frequently denied. It is said that Kwang Hsu's loss of prestige was due to his too great progressiveness. He issued a proclamation in which he is reported to have said that the queue was entirely unnecessary, and the present Chinese costume should be discarded for the more modern forms of dress. This the inhabitants of the Flowery Kingdom thought too great an insult to their religion and habits to be forgiven.

VIRGINIA HAS CAUSE TO MOURN

Fourth Regiment Loses
Three Men in One Day.

TWO FROM NORFOLK.

Fincastle Sorrows for One of Its
Brightest Young Men.

SECOND OF FAMILY DIES IN CAMP

Still Another is Ill and Not Expected
to Live—Mothers Soothe the Dying
Hours of Two of the Soldier-
Boys—The Sick at Pablo
Beach are All Im-
proving.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., October 8.—Special.—Virginia lost three soldiers to-day from the Seventh Army Corps. Private Harry E. Whitson, Company A, of the Fourth, died at 9 o'clock this morning of lockjaw, caused by cutting his left wrist with a piece of broken bottle on September 18th.

For over a week he has suffered the greatest agony. His mother was with her boy at the time of his death, she having come here to nurse him.

The remains were sent to his home at Norfolk to-night.

CORPORAL DANIEL LASSITER, Company B, Fourth, died at the Division Hospital of typhoid. His home was also at Norfolk. His mother, Mrs. R. F. Lassiter, was here with him for two weeks previous to his death. His remains went home to-night.

CORPORAL JAMES E. SIMMONS, Company F, Fourth, died of typhoid to-day. He

was a rising young attorney of Fincastle, to which place his remains will go to-morrow. One of his cousins was the first soldier to die in camp here and the first death in the Seventh Corps.

ANOTHER DESPERATE CASE.

He has another cousin in the same company who is not expected to live. Besides these no serious cases are in the hospital at present.

The patients at Pablo Beach are improving rapidly and will be given full liberty to go home as soon as they are able to travel.

THEIR BIGGEST RIVAL.

The American Tobacco Company Has Bought the Drummond Works.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 8.—After negotiations extending over several months, the American Tobacco Company, of New Jersey, has finally purchased the immense tobacco works and warehouses owned by the Drummond Tobacco Company, of which Harrison I. Drummond is president.

The plant is one of the largest of its kind in the world. Late this afternoon a transfer was registered at the courthouse, covering all the buildings and real estate owned by the Drummond Company.

The cash price was \$3,575,000, paid by the American Tobacco Company in certified checks, drawn to the order of Harrison I. Drummond, president of the now defunct company. The sale of the Drummond Tobacco Company was outright. There were no stock considerations. The American Tobacco Company immediately took possession of its new property, and Monday morning the employees will be working under a new management.

President Duke, of the American Tobacco Company, announced that there will be no change in the personnel of the officers' staff of the concern, even Mr. Drummond remaining manager at a salary, and later will become an officer and member of the Board of Directors.

TO AID THE CUBANS.

Order Signed by the President Sus-
pending Duties.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The President this afternoon signed an order, after consultation with Treasury officials, admitting to Cuban ports in the possession of the United States, free of duty, oxen for work purposes, animals for breeding and for food supply, plows, and all agricultural implements, except machinery.

This order is designed to aid the starving people of the island, and to restore agriculture.

INDIAN TROUBLE IS NOT YET OVER.

They are Still Far From
Being Pacified.

CITIZENS ARE UNEASY

They are Asking Protection from the
War Department.

GOV. CLOUGH'S CAUSTIC MESSAGE

He Will Try and Get Along Without
Aid from the Department—All
the Indians Wanted But
Two Are Still at Large.
State Troops Are Go-
ing to the Ground.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Oct. 8.—A Walker, Minn., special to the Dispatch says: "General Bacon received from United States Marshal O'Connor to-day a request in writing to move his entire force to the Leech Lake reservation to reinforce Lieutenant Humphrey there. A great many rods are gathering around the Lake and the troops will be in a better situation at the agency to pursue those who are the cause of the present trouble. It is a mistake to say or think that the trouble is over or the end in sight.

FAR FROM PACIFIED.

G. H. Beaulieu, who has all along taken the Indian side of the controversy admits to-day that the Indians are far from pacified. Boh Gan Ah Mah Go Shig, chief of the Bear Islanders, told me last night that he feared the withdrawal of General Bacon from the scene of the fighting would make it impossible to control his young men who were responsible for the trouble. The Indians think they can drive the troops away from the woods and prevent them from pursuing the Indians into the forests.

General Bacon will keep his headquarters at Walker and Colonel Hatch will be in direct communication with the forces in the field.

Four Indians were turned over to Marshal O'Connor at the agency to-day for G. H. Beaulieu. Today the Indians at the agency began a conference among themselves and will keep it up for three days.

REINFORCEMENTS.

Two hundred men of the Third Infantry under command of Colonel Hatch, went aboard the steamer Fiera and Lella D., with a large barge in tow for the agency. The entire command will go into camp and await developments.

General Bacon has placed sixty men of Company K, 7th Cavalry, at town. General Bacon says that while the Indians retreated to Bear Island after the battle on Oct. 4, it is not at all certain that they have had enough. He says it may take a thousand men to finally subdue this savage.

GOV. CLOUGH'S MESSAGE.

The following telegram was sent by Governor Corbin to-day: "H. C. Corbin, Adjutant-General, Washington. No one claims that reinforcements were needed at Walker. I have not been asked for assistance from that quarter, though I do not think that General Bacon has won the victory he claims. The people generally say so. The Indians claim that they have won, and that is my opinion. The people all along the Poonen branch of the Great Northern railroad are very much alarmed, and are asking for assistance for the protection asked by the War Department. The soldiers are here, and are willing and ready to go, but as you have revoked your order of yesterday, you can do what you like with your soldiers. The State of Minnesota will try and get along without assistance from the department in the future."

(Signed) D. M. CLOUGH, Governor.

Upon receipt of Governor Corbin's message, General Corbin visited the White House and showed it to the President. An order was sent to General Bacon directing him to confer with Governor Clough and to station troops along the line of the railroad in the vicinity of the War Department. The soldiers will prevent any danger to the people and to ally their arms.

SITUATION UNCERTAIN.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., October 8.—A special to the Journal from Walker says: There are now about 25 soldiers encamped at the agency. The troops landed about noon but met with no opposition. The soldiers have gone into camp in a square overlooking the lake, which has been named Camp Walker. A number of friendly Indians came in camp from Bear Island this morning. They refuse to talk of the hostilities and disclaim any knowledge of their whereabouts.

It is difficult to see how this matter is any nearer a solution than it was a week ago. All the men but two for whom warrants are out are still at large on Bear Island, where dancing still continues.

STATE TROOPS.

Batteries A and B, Minnesota National Guard, left this morning for Deer River and Cash Lake via Duluth. They are in command of Major E. C. Libbey. One battery is from this city and one from St. Paul. They are all that is left of the State militia, the infantry companies having all been mustered into the volunteer service. They are equipped with a Gatling and a field gun for each battery and each man carries a rifle and revolver. The trip will be made in eight hours.

INDIAN LOSS SIX.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Oct. 8.—Nearly two hundred additional troops will be scattered about the one of disturbance near Leech Lake within a few hours.

Reports from the scene of trouble to-night indicate considerable uncertainty. An Indian is authority for the statement that their loss in the fight of Wednesday was six killed and two mortally wounded.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

Seven Men Killed and Eleven Wounded—Commissioner Jones Leaves.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The following dispatch has been received at the War Department: Walker, Minn., Oct. 7. Adjutant General, U. S. Army, Washington: Replying to yours this date, Report that I telegraphed you on the 5th and 6th and to-day, forwarding details. I now report, accompanied by eighty men, Third

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

GREAT CHANGE IN GERMAN OPINION.

Now Much More Favored
Towards Us.

FAVOR ANNEXATION.

They Do Not Want the United States
to Give Up the Philippines.

WILL RAISE NO OBSTACLES.

A Former German Embassy Attache Says Germany Has No Such Intention—They Hope Above All Things That the Philippines Will Not Be Returned to Spain.

(Copyrighted, 1898, by Associated Press.) BERLIN, Oct. 8.—There has been a great change in German public opinion on the subject of the retention of the Philippine Islands by the United States. The feeling toward America, generally, is much more favorable than it was a couple of months ago.

FOR ANNEXATION.

It is significant that this week two papers of such standing as the Kolnische Zeitung and the Vossische Zeitung have published long letters from German merchants settled in the Philippine Islands, in which American annexation is strongly advocated.

Another significant fact this week was that a delegation representing German and German-Swiss firms in the Philippine Islands called at the United States embassy to express hopes that America would not relinquish the islands and above all not to return them to Spain, which the delegation claimed would mean a recurrence of the revolution and the perpetuation of commercial troubles.

NO OBSTACLES.

Privy Councillor Schwartzkopf, formerly of the German embassy at Washington, declares that Germany does not dream of putting obstacles in America's way.

THE WORK PROGRESSING.

Porto Rico Will Soon Be All in the Hands of the Americans.

SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO, Oct. 8.—The American forces occupied the city of San Juan and Cayahuan on October 5th, and Cayahuan was taken possession of by them the following day.

It is said that by October 10th San Juan de Porto Rico, Rio Piedras and Ponce will be the only places remaining in possession of the Spaniards.

It is believed that the American Commissioners are making a strong effort to bring about the completion of the transfer of the island to the United States, and that they will use every effort to prevent the Spaniards from committing any acts of violence which would delay the process.

The leading politicians of the island are very much concerned about the future government of Porto Rico. After a prolonged struggle they succeeded just before the opening of the war, in securing from Spain the outward semblance of a complete autonomous regime. The result of the war, the transfer of sovereignty to the United States, acceptable as it was to all classes generally, of course, upset the plans of the leading natives, who had ambitiously striven to rise to eminence.

The correspondent here of the Associated Press had an interview with Luis Monge y Rivera, the President of the insular government under the autonomous regime, in which he made it plain that the people of the island would not take kindly to a system which destroyed their individuality.

CAPT. WHITING ACQUITTED.

Charges Against the Commander of
the Monadnock Investigated.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The incoming mail from the East brings a report of a court of inquiry held in Manila to investigate charges made by Harold Sewall, the United States Consul at Cebu, against Captain Whiting, of the Monadnock. The gist of the charge was that the captain had detained the monitor at Honolulu on the previous cruise from San Francisco to Manila, much longer than was necessary because his family had not yet arrived.

Only two or three days overdue at Manila, and the court acquitted the Captain of any intention of delay. Captain Whiting married in the celebrated Ann Fane family at Honolulu.

BLANCO'S ORDER.

Spain's Soldiers Who Wish to Stay in
Cuba Discharged.

HAVANA, Oct. 8.—An order of Captain General Blanco, dated October 5th, has been published. It provides, first, that a full discharge be granted in every enlisted man who has the right to it and who desires to remain in Cuba.

Secondly, it provides for the transfer to the second residence of those who, possessing the necessary qualifications, wish to remain in Cuba.

Thirdly, the decree provides for the return to Spain of those who may have previously lost their right to a return passage.

Railroad Company Wins.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 8.—In the United States Circuit Court, the case of the Georgia Railroad Company against the Georgia Railway Company was decided to-day. The decision was in favor of the former company against the latter for money alleged to be due for services rendered during the recent revolution.

The decision orders the payment to the Georgia company of \$5,000.

Atlantic City Fire.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 8.—A fire which started in Moore's art store, on the beach front, did \$200,000 worth of damage. Twenty buildings, occupied by about fifty business establishments, were burned, and a half dozen families were rendered homeless.

Railroad Collision.

OMAHA, NEB., Oct. 8.—A double-header freight train collided with the rear end of a passenger train in the Elkhorn yards this morning. One waiter on the dining car was killed and six injured. The conductor of the passenger train was fatally injured.

Brooke's Mortuary Report.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 8.—General Brooke, in a telegram to the War Department, to-night gave the number of deaths among the American troops in Porto Rico for the last four days at seven.

CRUCIAL POINT NOT YET REACHED

Philippine Question Will
Be Difficult.

SPANIARDS ARE DENSE

Don't Seem to Understand That the
Americans Mean Business.

INVITED TO SUNDAY HORSE RACE

President Faure Invites the Commission to the Long Champs Race Course To-Day, But They Politely Decline—The First Session Lasted Two Hours.

PARIS, Oct. 8.—The United States Peace Commissioners began their usual three hours' session at 11 o'clock this morning. They are understood to have taken into consideration direct suggestions and counter propositions from the Spaniards, of which the Americans now have enough to engage their attention at the daily sessions. It may be regarded as quite likely that the Spaniards have already outlined their apparent expectations and that they are beyond the line of possible acquiescence by the Americans. The latter are now acting along well considered lines, consistently and with a definite end in view. They have to some degree disclosed American expectation and determination.

THEY ARE DENSE.

The Spaniards, however, seem unable or unwilling at the outset to understand or believe the American position, or have at the outset set forth their requirements and that they are destined to remain virtually unchanged by finesse or counter diplomacy.

While the Philippines have not yet been reached in the deliberations, this question is doubtless relatively not far distant and at that point is likely to come to the full stress of the diplomatic controversy.

Referring to the Philippine phase of the negotiation the Gauls to-day says: "The question was somewhat touched upon, though not discussed yesterday, but there was enough to indicate serious difficulties when it does come up."

The first session lasted two hours.

SUNDAY RACING.

President Faure, through the United States Ambassador, General Horace Porter, today invited the American Commission to visit the Long Champs race course on Sunday, in order to witness the race for the Prix Municipal.

The Americans, through the Ambassador, thanked the President, but declined his invitation.

The Commission responded for a two-hours' session at 2:30 P. M. to-day.

CASUALTIES OF THE NAVY.

The Number Killed is the Most Remarkable in Naval History.

WASHINGTON, October 8.—Seventeen sailors killed and eighty-four casualties all told was the total loss suffered by the United States Navy during the war. The figures have just been compiled at the Navy Department.

The Navy's great fight in Manila Bay, not a man was killed and every one of the nine men wounded was able and did return to duty.

In the battle of July 24, at Santiago, one man was killed and there were eleven casualties altogether. In that fight also every one of the wounded returned to duty. The loss suffered in the attack upon the forts at the entrance to Santiago by the American fleet June 23 was one sailor killed and eleven men wounded, of whom only seven were able to return to duty.

The heaviest loss of the navy was at Guantanamo. There were twenty-two casualties in that one hundred-hour fight and of the list, six men were killed. Of the sixteen wounded men returned to duty, three were invalided from the service and four continue under treatment. Next after Guantanamo, the battle with the forts and gunboats of Cienfuegos caused the greatest number of casualties, the list aggregating twelve, with one man killed. Another man died subsequently from wounds, nine returned to duty, and one continues under treatment.

More fatal in its results, was the fierce battle between the torpedo boat Winslow and revenue cutter Hudson with Spanish batteries and artillery forces at Cardenas. Of the eight casualties five were deaths, though three wounded men afterwards returned to duty.

In the bombardment of San Juan the



NEW YORK'S DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE.

The Brother of Greater New York's Mayor Enters the Race Against Roosevelt for the Gubernatorial Chair.

AT THE Democratic Convention which met at Syracuse recently, Judge Augustus Van Wyck, brother of Greater New York's Mayor, was nominated for Governor. His opponent is Colonel Theodore Roosevelt of Rough Riders fame, who was nominated at the Republican Convention at Saratoga. Judge Van Wyck is one of the most prominent figures in New York political circles, and for the last twenty-five years has held some conspicuous position bestowed upon him as a reward for services to his party.

Judge Van Wyck was born in New York in 1816, and is the son of William and Lydia Van Wyck. He comes from a family whose distinction, like force of habit, has been growing for centuries, for foremost among the list of great citizens of 168 there is a Van Wyck.

Judge Van Wyck when at an early age entered the University of North Carolina from Phillips Exeter Academy, and took the degree of A. M. He afterward studied law in Richmond, Va., and it was there that he met the beautiful Miss Lelia Gordon, a reigning belle, who became his wife.

The Judge is a religious man and is prominently connected with diocesan societies of the Episcopal Church, and has frequently served as a member of diocesan committees. He is also connected with many leading clubs, the most prominent being the Oxford, Montauk, Zeis Pal, Democratic, Holland, Southern Society, and the League of American Wheelmen.

Judge Van Wyck owns a palatial home in Brooklyn, which is graced by the still beautiful and accomplished Mrs. Van Wyck, her no less talented and attractive daughter and two sons.

casualties numbered eight with one man killed. One of the wounded men was invalided home, while six returned to duty.

There were four other casualties occurring in as many separate engagements, and that completes the list of naval losses. Of the sixty-seven men wounded in the war, fifty-four were returned to duty, one died of wounds, six were invalided from the service and six continue under treatment. Considering results obtained this list is said to be the most remarkable in the naval history of the world.

ROOSEVELT'S RECEPTION.

Streets Leading to the Club House
Thronged by Thousands.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—An estimate of the number of the enthusiasts and well-wishers that thronged the streets leading to the Union League Club and the clubhouse itself to-night, at the reception tendered to Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, is twenty thousand.

When the Colonel was about to depart shortly after 10, the crowd began clamoring loudly for a speech. He finally decided to say something from the front steps.

A mighty roar went up when he appeared and was introduced as "The Governor." His short address was tumultuously received.

Judge Augustus Van Wyck, the Democratic nominee for Governor of the State, was given a rousing reception at the Manhattan Club to-night, as were several other candidates on the State ticket, who were present.

The occasion was made significant not only by the presence of a great crowd, but by the presence of many old Democrats; prominent among these was John G. Carlisle.

Purroy for Roosevelt.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Henry D. Purroy, the leader of the Home-Rule Democracy, to-day gave out for publication a letter which he had written to Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, the Republican candidate for Governor, declaring his intention to support Colonel Roosevelt.

(Continued on Second Page.)

THOMAS W. LACY FOUND GUILTY.

The Clerk Declared to
Have Stolen Letters.

ASKS FOR NEW TRIAL.

Motion to Set Aside the Verdict to
Be Argued.

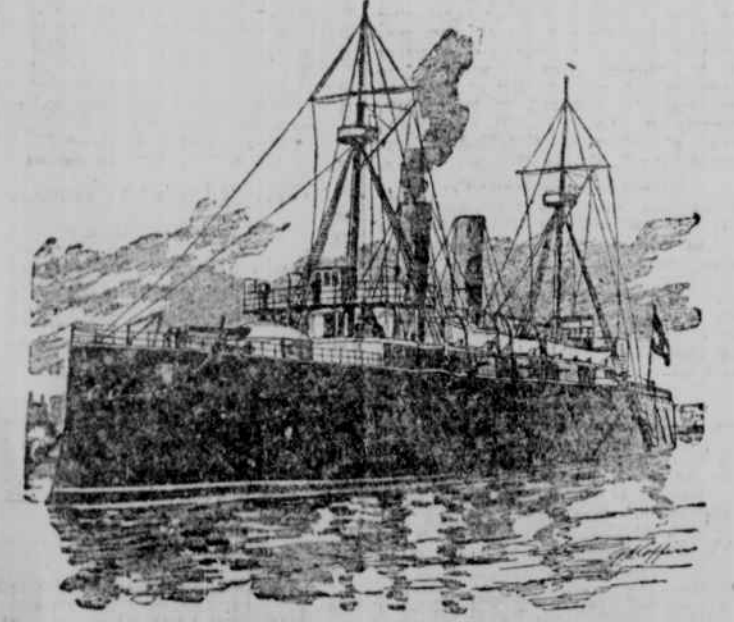
PENALTY ONE TO FIVE YEARS.

The Day Was Occupied Chiefly by Lawyers Who Made Speeches to the Jury—Wife of the Accused Faints Soon After the Verdict is Rendered—History of the Case.

The Line of Defence.

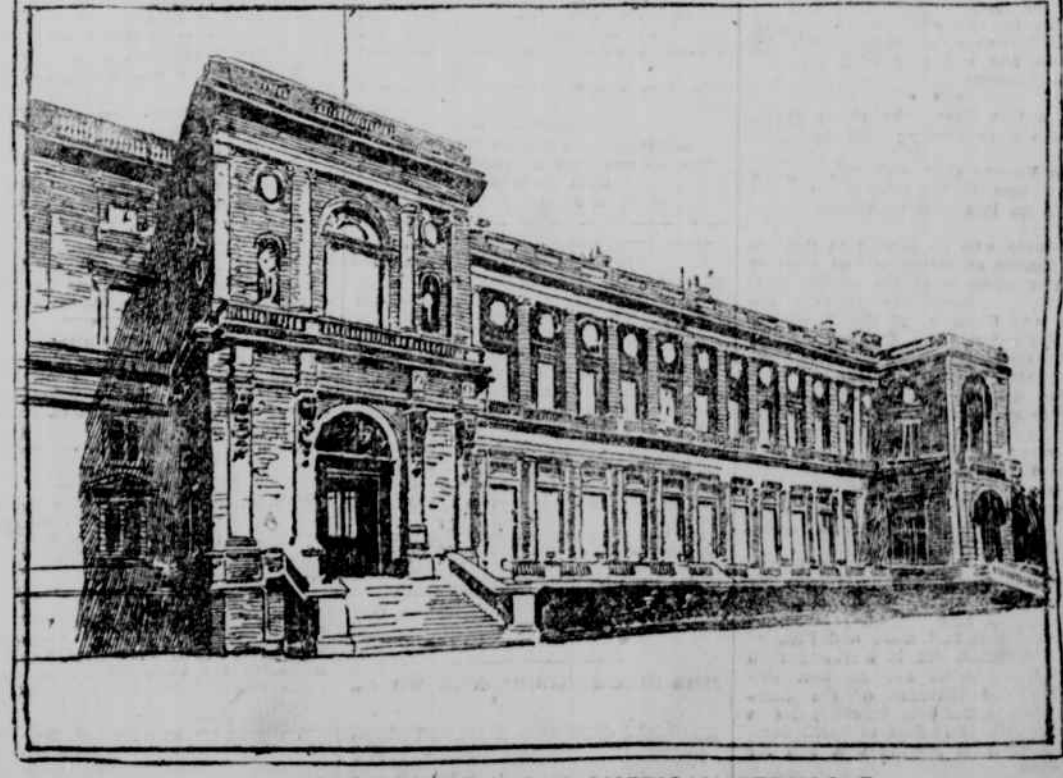
Thomas W. Lacy, the former general delivery clerk in the postoffice, was found guilty last night of secreting and embezzling letters from the box rented by Rev. Father Donovan.

Sentence was not passed. A motion to set aside the verdict was made, and will be argued next Wednesday afternoon. The punishment for this offense is from one to five years in prison at hard labor. A few additional witnesses were examined yesterday. The defence introduced



OUR NEW BATTLESHIP.

THE Maria Teresa floats; and though she will need a great deal of money spent upon her before she is in ship-shape, it is settled now that she can in time be added to the navy. Out of compliment to Hobson, who raised her by his new method, it is hoped in certain quarters that she will be rechristened the Hobson.



THE SCENE OF THE GREAT AMERICAN STRUGGLE.

IN THIS building our representative citizens are sitting day by day discussing with the Spanish statesmen the peace terms of the protocol. The point in question is the disposition of Manila, and our greatest eloquence has been brought to bear upon the subject. This building in Paris is one of the most noted structures in the world, having been the scene of turbulent meetings during the French Republic. It is not as comfortable as our Government buildings at Washington, though in some respects more imposing on the outside.